



Year book

Japan Society (New York, N.Y.)

Jap 38.6



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FROM

The Society

1



His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

JAPAN SOCIETY
NEW YORK

TO PRODUCE A NEW EDITION OF
THE JAPANESE

AND TO PUBLISH
ANNUAL
JAPANESE
INSTRUCTIONS

NEW YORK
1910



U. S. Army, Major

1910-1911



THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

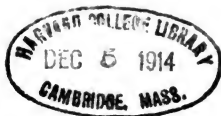
TO PROMOTE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

AND TO DIFFUSE AMONG THE AMERICAN PEOPLE A MORE
ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PEOPLE OF
JAPAN, THEIR AIMS, ARTS, SCIENCES,
INDUSTRIES, AND ECONOMIC
CONDITIONS



NEW YORK
1910

Vol. 38.6
61



The Society



A land where . . . "Everybody greets everybody with happy looks and pleasant words, faces are always smiling, the commonest incidents of every-day life are transfigured by a courtesy at once so artless and so faultless that it appears to spring directly from the heart without any teaching . . . the temple courts are the playgrounds for children. . . . Cruelty, even to animals, is unknown; one sees farmers coming to town trudging patiently beside their horses or oxen, aiding their dumb companions to bear the burden, and using no whips or goads."

There are "districts where no case of theft had occurred for hundreds of years—where the . . . prisons . . . remained empty and useless. . . . Where you discover no harshness, no rudeness, no dishonesty, no breaking of laws and learn that this social condition has been the same for centuries, you believe that you have entered into the domain of a morally superior humanity."

LAFCADIO HEARN, Japan.

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RULES

(Adopted November 12, 1907.)

I

The name of the Society shall be:

THE JAPAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

II

The objects of the Society shall be:

The promotion of friendly relations between the United States and Japan and the diffusion among the American people of a more accurate knowledge of the people of Japan, their aims, ideals, arts, sciences, industries and economic conditions.

III

The Officers shall be an honorary President, honorary Vice-Presidents, two honorary Secretaries, an honorary Treasurer, and also a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who, together with twenty other members, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Society. The said Officers shall be elected annually.

IV

The members shall be Japanese and Americans, and those prominent in public or social life, science, art, or literature, who shall be elected by the Executive Committee.

V

Candidates must be proposed by one member and seconded by another. The candidate's full name and occupation shall be entered in a form to be provided for the purpose, which shall be signed by the proposer and seconder, or by their authority.

The election for membership shall be by the Executive Committee upon recommendation from the Membership Sub-Committee, and shall take place at such times as the Committee shall think fit.

The election shall be by ballot; one black ball in five shall exclude. If twice rejected, a candidate cannot be again put up for election without the unanimous consent of the Committee.

A Membership Sub-Committee, consisting of three members of the Executive Committee, shall be appointed annually by the Executive Committee. All proposals for membership must go before such Committee, whose duty shall be to recommend to the Executive Committee those whom it deems suitable for membership.

VI

A majority of the Executive Committee may cancel the election of any member at any time, but his entrance fee and subscription shall be returned to him in case of cancellation of election.

VII

The management of the Society and the enforcing of these Rules shall be vested in the Executive Committee, and a majority of such Committee shall have power to add to, or alter, these Rules after giving two weeks' notice to each member of the Committee of the proposal to so add to, or alter, the same.

The Committee shall make all such rules and regulations as they shall from time to time think necessary for the management and well-being of the Society, and for carrying out its objects, and such rules and regulations shall be binding on all members of the Society.

One-third of the Committee shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society, and hold office for three years, one-third retiring each year and being eligible for reelection.

Five members of the Committee shall form a quorum.

The Committee shall have power to fill vacancies.

The Committee shall appoint annually from their own number a Finance Committee, consisting of two members, who shall be responsible to the Executive Committee, to whom they shall report once a month, or oftener if required.

The Committee shall have power to appoint sub-committees for any purpose or objects, and to delegate to such sub-committees the functions and powers of the Committee relating to the same.

There shall be an annual meeting of the Society held in February, on such day and at such place as the Committee may elect, two weeks' notice of such meeting to be given by the Secretary in such manner as the Committee may determine.

VIII

Life members shall pay \$100.00.

Other members shall pay \$5.00 each annually.

IX

If a member's subscription be three months in arrear, he shall cease to be a member of the Society.

The Executive Committee may reinstate a member on a satisfactory explanation of failure of due payment.

X

Members desiring to resign must notify the Secretary of such intention one calendar month before the time the next annual subscription becomes due, otherwise they will be liable for the usual subscription for the ensuing year.

XI

The decision of the Executive Committee on all matters relating to the Society shall be final.

XII

The fiscal year shall begin July 1.

MEMBERS

LIFE MEMBERS

Aoki, His Excellency, Viscount S., Tokio, Japan.	Kahn, Otto H., 52 William Street.
Arai, R., 111 Prince Street.	Kuni, His Imperial Highness, Prince, Tokio, Japan.
Belmont, August, 23 Nassau Street.	Kuroki, General Baron T., Tokio, Japan.
Bliss, Cornelius N., 32 Thomas Street.	Low, Seth, 30 East 64th Street.
Boas, Emil L., 37 Broadway.	McMillin, Emerson, 40 Wall Street.
Brady, A. N., 54 Wall Street.	Mitsui, Baron Hachiroyemon, Tokio, Japan.
Cheney, F. W., South Manchester, Conn.	Ono, Yeiji,ro, Yokohama Specie Bank, London, Eng.
Clews, Henry, 15 Broad Street.	Perry, W. A., 7 East 56th Street.
Coffin, C. A., 30 Church Street.	Peters, Samuel T., 1 Broadway.
Elkus, Abram I., 170 Broadway.	Rice, Isaac L., Hanover Bank Bldg., Pine Street.
Fukui, K., Mitsui & Co., Tokio, Japan.	Schiff, Jacob H., 52 William Street.
Gross, R. J., Dunkirk, N. Y.	Schiff, Mortimer L., 52 William Street.
Hubbard, Thomas H., 60 Wall Street.	Seligman, Isaac N., 1 William Street.
Huntington, Archer M., 1083 Fifth Avenue.	Shibusawa, Baron Eiichi, Dai Ichi Ginko, Tokio, Japan.
Imanishi, K. J., Yokohama Specie Bank, Yokohama, Japan.	Shirley, Rufus George, 716 Madison Avenue.
Inouye, Junnoske, 55 Wall Street.	Takahira, His Excellency, Baron Kogoro, Foreign Office, Tokio, Japan.

LIFE MEMBERS, Continued

Takamine, Dr. Jokichi, 334 Riverside Drive.	Waterman, Frank D., 173 Broadway.
Thompson, Colonel R. M., 43 Exchange Place.	Westinghouse, George, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tokugawa, Prince Iyesato, House of Peers, Tokio, Japan.	Worth, W. P., Coatesville, Pa.
Uchida, Baron Yasuya, Imperial Japanese Embassy, Washington, D. C.	Yamamoto, Admiral Baron Gombyoye, Tokio, Japan.
Warburg, Felix M., 52 William Street.	



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Hon. Wm. H. Taft, President of the United States.

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Abbe, Dr. Robert,	13 West 50th Street.	Benedict, William L.,	56 Wall Street.
Adler, Dr. Leon N.,	100 William Street.	Bernheimer, Charles L.,	120 Franklin Street.
Alexander, J. S.,	31 Nassau Street.	Bethell, U. N.,	15 Dey Street.
Amano, Shigetsugu,	548 Broadway.	Blaisdell, C. M.,	Chicopee, Mass.
Amerman, Rev. James L.,	25 East 22d Street.	Bodensiek, G. O.,	30 West 39th Street.
Anraku, Yeiji,	154 Nassau Street.	Bodensiek, Mrs. G. O.,	30 West 39th Street.
Aoki, Arata,	60 Wall Street.	Brady, James C.,	54 Wall Street.
Appleton, Walter S.,	1519 Fuller Bldg.	Brady, N. F.,	55 Duane Street.
Arai, Mrs. R.,	Riverside, Conn.	Braman, C. A.,	70 Worth Street.
Baba, Tsunego,	35 Nassau Street.	Brandon, Ernest E.,	New York Press Club.
Bacon, Alice M.,	New Haven, Conn.	Briesen, Richard von,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Barrett, Hon. John,	International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.	Brown, William Reynolds,	141 Broadway.
Barton, C. Vanderbilt,	1 West 72d Street.	Brundrett, H. B.,	470 Broadway.
Baylies, Edmund L.,	54 Wall Street.	Buck, Mrs. Alfred E.,	207 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Beach, Miss Ella,	Peekskill, N. Y.	Burchard, A. W.,	30 Church Street.
Beltz, Frederick,	165 Broadway.	Burr, Professor William H.,	Columbia University.

ANNUAL MEMBERS, Continued

Caccini, Dr. A., 36 West 12th Street.	Dean, Professor Bashford, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. C.
Carolan, E. A., 30 Church Street.	Dean, Mrs. Bashford, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. C.
Carragan, Sidney H., 90 Maiden Lane.	Delafield, Lewis L., 20 Exchange Place.
Carty, John J., 15 Dey Street.	de Lima, E. S. A., Mexico City, Mexico.
Chamberlain, Dr. William S., Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.	de Lima, Mrs. E. S. A., Mexico City, Mexico.
Cockcroft, Miss Elizabeth, 147 Madison Avenue.	Denny, C. B., 30 Church Street.
Comes, W. Irving, 51 Wall Street.	Dewey, Admiral George, U.S.N., Washington, D. C.
Congdon, Joseph W., 106 Spring Street.	Doherty, Henry, Paterson, N. J.
Conover, Samuel S., Chambers and Hudson Streets.	Dougherty, Mrs. John Allen, 254 Northampton Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Cooper, John S., 37 Liberty Street.	Duane, William North, 113 Broadway.
Copmann, J. W., 87 Front Street.	Dulles, William, 115 Broadway.
Cravath, E. M., 302 West 79th Street.	Dumbell, H. T., 3 South William Street.
Cravath, Mrs. E. M., 302 West 79th Street.	Durdan, H. P., 299 Broadway.
Crawford, Colonel Joseph U., Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.	Dutton, Professor Samuel T., 411 West 114th Street.
Cutting, Churchill H., 37 Madison Avenue.	Eidlitz, Otto M., 489 Fifth Avenue.
Cutting, Miss Elizabeth, 37 Madison Avenue.	Einhorn, Dr. Marx, 20 East 63d Street.
Cutting, R. Fulton, 32 Nassau Street.	Ely, Robert Erskine, 23 West 44th Street.
Davidge, Mrs. M. C., 121 Washington Place.	Enos, Fred, Bridgeport, Conn.
Davis, James, Lima, Ohio.	Evans, William H., 86 Worth Street.
	Evans, Wilmot R., Jr., 35 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

ANNUAL MEMBERS, Continued

Fairbanks, Thomas N., 34 Union Square.	Graham, Thomas H., 90 Nassau Street.
Farrelly, Stephen, 39 Chambers Street.	Green, C. A., 290 Broadway.
Fayerweather, W. O., Paterson, N. J.	Greene, Jerome D., 144 East 56th Street.
Ferguson, John M., 614 Ferguson Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Greenhut, Benedict J., Sixth Avenue and 18th Street.
Finley, President John H., College of the City of New York.	Griscom, Clement A., Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fischer, William H., 190 Franklin Street.	Griscom, Lloyd C., 52 William Street.
Frisell, A. S., 530 Fifth Avenue.	Guggenheim, Bernhard, 16th Street and Irving Place.
Fukui, Mrs. K., Mitsui & Co., Tokio, Japan.	Haas, Kalman, 27 William Street.
Fukui, Tokichi, 550 West 173d Street.	Haggin, Ben Ali, 27 West 67th Street.
Furuya, Takenosuke, 96 Front Street.	Hale, William Bayard, World's Work, Garden City, L. I.
George, Henry, Jr., 180 St. Nicholas Avenue.	Hall, Willis E., 30 Pine Street.
George, Marie M., 180 St. Nicholas Avenue.	Hancock, H. Irving, Blue Point, N. Y.
Gibson, W. Frazer, 24 Broad Street.	Hanihara, M., Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.
Godfrey, E. D., 21 East 66th Street.	Harris, G. A., 50 Church Street.
Godfrey, Mrs. E. D., 21 East 66th Street.	Harris, Merrimon C., Seoul, Chosen, Japan.
Goldman, Julius, 68 William Street.	Harris, William L., 15 William Street.
Gookin, Frederick William, 13 West Walton Place, Chicago, Ill.	Healy, A. Augustus, 198 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gottheil, Paul, 8 Bridge Street.	Hecker, Colonel Frank J., 1170 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Gough, Richard, 11 William Street.	
Gould, Charles A., 345 Fifth Avenue.	

ANNUAL MEMBERS, Continued

Hemmi, Kaichiro, 55 Wall Street.	Isham, Samuel, 471 Park Avenue.
Higginson, Rear-Admiral Francis J., Huntington Hotel, Kingston, N. Y.	Isshiki, Toraji, 445 Broome Street.
Hiraga, Commander Tokutaro, Imperial Japanese Embassy, Washington, D. C.	Iwashita, K. T., 445 Broome Street.
Hitchcock, Mrs. Roswell D., 44 West 45th Street.	Iyanaga, Katsumi, 55 Wall Street.
Hodenpyl, Anton G., 7 Wall Street.	James, Arthur Curtiss, 99 John Street.
Holmes, C. O., 21 State Street.	Jennings, Frederic B., 15 Broad Street.
Holt, Hamilton, 130 Fulton Street.	Jinushi, E., 546 Broadway.
Homer, Colonel Charles F., 76 Locust Hill Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.	Jones, George Heber, 150 Fifth Avenue.
Honda, Masujiro, 35 Nassau Street.	Jones, Mrs. George Heber, 62 West 124th Street.
Hone, John, 5 Gramercy Park.	Justman-Jacob, J. L., 63 Wall Street.
Horikoshi, Z., 32 Greene Street.	Kahle, Marcell, 48 West 4th Street.
Hotchkin, Walter B., 66 Broadway.	Kane, Miss Sybil Kent, 23 West 47th Street.
Huntington, S. V. V., 69 East 78th Street.	Kasai, K., 368 Broadway.
Hyde, Frederic Bulkeley, Southport, Conn.	Kashiwagi, Hideshige, 55 Wall Street.
Ichinomiya, R., 55 Wall Street.	Kaufmann, E., 16th Street and Irving Place.
Ichinomiya, Mrs. R., 55 Wall Street.	Kennard, John Hanson, 149 Broadway.
Imamura, H. Gonkuro, 15 William Street.	Kennedy, Dr. Harris, Roxbury, Mass.
Imanishi, Mrs. K. J., Care of Yokohama Specie Bank, Yokohama, Japan.	Kennedy, Mrs. Harris, Roxbury, Mass.
Inouye, K., 368 Broadway.	Kent, Fred S., 7 Wall Street.
	Kessler, George A., 20 Beaver Street.

ANNUAL MEMBERS, Continued

Keyes, M. D., 5 West 29th Street.	Lincoln, Lowell, 345 Broadway.
King, Morris Lee, 346 Broadway.	Lindsay, C. Seton, 346 Broadway.
Kirby, Thomas E., 6 East 23d Street.	Lindsay, H. A., 30 Pine Street.
Knight, Miss Harriet W., 265 Henry Street.	Littlefield, Mrs. Walter, 56 West 12th Street.
Knox, Dr. George William, Union Theological Seminary.	Loeb, James, 52 William Street.
Kohns, L., 44 Warren Street.	Lounsbery, R. P., 14 East 52d Street.
Kohns, Lee, 44 Warren Street.	Lounsbery, Mrs. R. P., 14 East 52d Street.
Kunz, George F., 401 Fifth Avenue.	Lynch, Frederick, 13 East 124th Street.
Ladd, George Trumbull, 204 Prospect Street, New Haven, Conn.	MacArthur, Rev. R. S., 123 West 57th Street.
Langeloth, I., P. O. Box 957.	McAneny, George, 19 East 47th Street.
Lapp, John S., Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y.	McCook, Colonel John J., 120 Broadway.
Lauterbach, Edward, 22 William Street.	McElmell, Thomas A., 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lauterbach, Mrs. Edward, 761 Fifth Avenue.	McFadden, J. Franklin, 121 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Le Gendre, William C., 59 Wall Street.	McFadden, Philip G., 3 South William Street.
Lehmaier, James S., 132 Nassau Street.	McFarland, W. M., 85 Liberty Street.
Lester, George B., 34 West 10th Street.	McKee, J. R., 30 Church Street.
Levy, Hon. Jefferson M., 27 Pine Street.	McKinney, R. C., 111 Broadway.
Lewis, August, 112 East 16th Street.	McNaughton, James, 30 Church Street.
Lewison, Adolph, 42 Broadway.	Mack, Jacob W., 85 Liberty Street.

ANNUAL MEMBERS, Continued

Magnus, Mrs. Cora L., 28 West 96th Street.	Morioka, Mrs. T., 41 St. Nicholas Terrace.
Mansfield, Howard, 49 Wall Street.	Morris, Robert C., 135 Broadway.
Mansfield, Mrs. Howard, 21 West 36th Street.	Morse, James R., 25 Broad Street.
Marks, Marcus M., 687 Broadway.	Muchnic, Charles M., 30 Church Street.
Marshall, W. H., 30 Church Street.	Muchnic, Mrs. Charles M., 616 West 116th Street.
Martinez, Aristides, 2030 Broadway.	Muhling, Francis J., 445 Broome Street.
Mashiko, Saizo, 60 Wall Street.	Murai, Y., 548 Broadway.
Mather, Samuel, Cleveland, Ohio.	Murai, Mrs. Y., 548 Broadway.
Matsui, Keishiro, Imperial Japanese Embassy, Washington, D. C.	Murray, Mrs. David, 86 Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
Matthews, Gardiner D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Murray, Robert D., 5 Nassau Street.
Mayer, Dr. Emil, 25 East 77th Street.	Murray, Russell, 100 Grand Street.
Meeder, Frederick H., Grand Central Station.	Muschenheim, Fred A., Hotel Astor.
Meyer, Harry H., 52 Broadway.	Muschenheim, William C., Hotel Astor.
Midzuno, Consul-General Kokichi, 60 Wall Street.	Nagai, Matsuzo, Japanese Consulate-General, San Francisco, Cal.
Midzuno, Mrs. Kokichi, 2 West 86th Street.	Nakamura, Shinjiro, 90 Wall Street.
Mihara, A. S., 299 Broadway.	Nathan, Alfred, 85 Liberty Street.
Miller, Spencer, 96 Liberty Street.	Nishizawa, J., 1 Itchome, Yayasueho, Kojimachiku, Tokio.
Millett, Francis D., Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.	Noguchi, Dr. Hideyo, Rockefeller Institute.
Morioka, Tachuu, 445 Broome Street.	

ANNUAL MEMBERS, Continued

O'Brien, Hon. Thomas J., American Embassy, Tokio, Japan.	Ramsay, D. S., 280 Broadway.
Ogden, Robert C., 125 East 56th Street.	Rea, Samuel, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ohta, Tamekichi, 60 Wall Street.	Rice, E. W., Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.
Osborne, Thomas M., Auburn, N. Y.	Ridder, Herman, P. O. Box 1207.
Oudin, M. A., Schenectady, N. Y.	Ritchie, Robert Welles, 170 Nassau Street.
Page, F. C. B., Adams and Plymouth Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Robb, Alex, 100 William Street.
Page, Walter H., Garden City, L. I.	Robert, Samuel, 20 Beaver Street.
Palmenberg, Mrs. Raymond von, 266 West 91st Street.	Rogers, William J., 108 Hudson Street.
Parsons, Hinsdill, 30 Church Street.	Rollins, Edward A., 52 Broadway.
Pate, William C., 100 William Street.	Rosenberg, James N., 170 Broadway.
Patrick, Charles H., 25 Pine Street.	Russell, Lindsay, 165 Broadway.
Pell, S. H. P., 43 Exchange Place.	Ryan, Frank G., Care of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Pell, Mrs. S. H. P., 3 East 69th Street.	Saito, Commander Shichigoro, Japanese Embassy, Washington, D. C.
Perkins, Mrs. George C., 45 Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn.	Sakamota, Tsutomu, 87 Front Street.
Perry, Mrs. W. A., 7 East 56th Street.	Saklatvala, P. D., 85 Grand Street.
Piva, Celestino, 71 Greene Street.	Schettler, Miss Elizabeth, 147 Madison Avenue.
Prior, E. L., 90 Wall Street.	Scott, George C., 30 Church Street.
Proctor, Thomas Redfield, Utica, N. Y.	Scott, Walter, 495 Broadway.
Pruyn, Robert C., 60 State Street, Albany, N. Y.	

ANNUAL MEMBERS, Continued

Scrymser, James A., 66 Broadway.	Snyder, Valentine P., 31 Nassau Street.
Seaman, Major Louis Livingston, 247 Fifth Avenue.	Soria, H. J., 648 Broadway.
Seitz, Don C., 310 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sparks, T. Ashley, 8 Bridge Street.
Seitz, Mildred E., 310 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sprague, Rufus W., Jr., 165 Broadway.
Seko, Konosuke, 445 Broome Street.	Starr, Frederick, Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.
Seko, Mrs. Konosuke, 445 Broome Street.	Stayton, William H., 111 Broadway.
Seligman, Henry, 1 William Street.	Steel, W. J., 72 Beaver Street.
Seligman, Jefferson, 1 William Street.	Stein, A., 97 Gold Street.
Servoss, H. L., Eighth Avenue and 125th Street.	Stern, Mrs. Edward A., 2 East 78th Street.
Shafer, Joseph H., 15 Beekman Road, Summit, N. J.	Stevens, William H., 25 Broad Street.
Short, William H., 507 Fifth Avenue.	Stillman, Francis H., 50 Church Street.
Sinclair, John J., Plaza Hotel.	Stone, Melville E., 195 Broadway.
Skinner, William, 45 East 17th Street.	Straight, Willard D., Care of J. P. Morgan & Co.
Sleicher, John A., 225 Fifth Avenue.	Suffern, Ernest S., 165 Broadway.
Slocum, Colonel J. J., 111 Broadway.	Sugawa, K., 18 Shichome, Kaigan, Yokohama, Japan.
Smith, Henry A., 31 Nassau Street.	Sulzberger, Cyrus L., 516 West End Avenue.
Smith, James E., Care of Consulate of Japan, St. Louis, Mo.	Sutro, Lionel, 5 Nassau Street.
Smith, Oscar W., Hudson and Vestry Streets.	Sutton, Gilbert T., 2340 Seventh Avenue.
	Takagi, K., 11 Broadway.

ANNUAL MEMBERS, Continued

Takaki, Shunzo,	445 Broome Street.	Tokieda, Motoyuki,	55 Wall Street.
Takaki, Mrs. Shunzo,	445 Broome Street.	Toothe, Edward S.,	85 Liberty Street.
Takami, Dr. Toyohiko C.,	182 High Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Ukers, William H.,	91 Wall Street.
Takami, Mrs. T. C.,	182 High Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Upham, George F.,	Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y.
Takamine, Mrs. Jokichi,	334 Riverside Drive.	Ushikubo, D. J. R.,	254 Fifth Avenue.
Takayanagi, Tozo,	254 Fifth Avenue.	Van Ness, F. L.,	15 John Street.
Talcott, J. Frederick,	60 West 87th Street.	Vick, Walker W.,	50 Broadway.
Talcott, Mrs. J. Frederick,	60 West 87th Street.	Vilter, Theo. O.,	2102 Prairie Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Tanaka, Mrs. Kunishige,	The Portland, Washington, D. C.	Vilter, Mrs. Theo. O.,	2102 Prairie Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Taylor, J. P.,	Henderson, N. C.	Vogelstein, L.,	42 Broadway.
Taylor, S. Frederic,	108 Hudson Street.	Wadsworth, F. E.,	1256 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Tetsuka, H. K.,	546 Broadway.	Walcott, E. H.,	101 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Thomas, E. V.,	Bryant Park Arcade Bldg.	Wald, Miss Lillian D.,	265 Henry Street.
Thompson, Max L.,	Plaza Hotel.	Walker, James W.,	445 Broome Street.
Thompson, Mrs. R. M.,	3 East 69th Street.	Walter, A. W.,	495 Broadway.
Thursby, Miss Emma Cecilia,	34 Gramercy Park.	Waragai, H.,	3 Western Newspaper Union Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Tierney, Edward M.,	Hotel Marlborough.	Warburg, Paul M.,	52 William Street.
Tison, Alexander,	308 West 72d Street.	Ward, George Gray,	51 West 53d Street.
Tod, J. Kennedy,	5 Nassau Street.		

ANNUAL MEMBERS, Continued

Ward, Mrs. George Gray, 51 West 53d Street.	Woodbury, Mrs. John C., 145 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
Warner, Richard F., 63 Wall Street.	Woodford, General Stewart L., 1 Madison Avenue.
Waters, Miss Yssabella G., 265 Henry Street.	Woodford, Mrs. Stewart L., 13 West 12th Street.
Webster, Dr. J. Clarence, 32 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Ill.	Woodward, S. W., 2015 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Weld, Stephen M., 89 State Street, Boston, Mass.	Worden, Eugene C., 165 Broadway.
Weyer, M., 445 Broome Street.	Worden, Mrs. Eugene C., 277 West 84th Street.
Weyers, Bruno, 61 Garfield Avenue, Madison, N. J.	Wright, Frank Lloyd, Forest and Chicago Avenues, Oak Park, Ill.
White, Alain C., 51 East 57th Street.	Wright, John G., 39 Cortlandt Street.
Williams, Frank Backus, 55 West 44th Street.	Yagi, S., 60 Wall Street.
Williams, W. H., 32 Nassau Street.	Yajinia, Shunkichi, 32 Greene Street.
Wilson, George T., 120 Broadway.	Yamamoto, S., 546 Broadway.
Witherbee, Frank S., 2 Rector Street.	Yamasaki, Keiichi, 140 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Wolf, Ralph W., 115 Broadway.	Yoshida, Isaburo, Foreign Office, Tokio, Japan.
Wolff, Julius C., 512 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.	Young, Edward L., 50 Church Street.
Wood, General O. E., The Westmoreland, Washington, D. C.	Zumoto, M., 35 Nassau Street.
Woodbury, John C., 145 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.	

RECENTLY ELECTED MEMBERS

Kondo, Sajuro, 23 South Maryland Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.	Nathan, Ernest A., 128 Front Street.
Leach, Miss Abby, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Underwood, Frederick D., 50 Church Street
Wood, Dr. Wm. Benjamin, 33 West 47th Street.	Webb, Silas D., 32 Bowling Slip.

MISCELLANY



His Excellency Baron Yasuya Uchida, Japanese
Ambassador to the United States.

HOSPITALITIES EXTENDED

MAY 19, 1907

Dinner to General Baron T. Kuroki and Staff,
and Admiral G. Ijuin and Staff

JULY 11, 1907

Luncheon to Admiral Baron Yamamoto

DECEMBER 2, 1907

Dinner to Consul-General C. Koike

FEBRUARY 29, 1908

Annual Meeting and Reception at Hotel Astor. Addresses by Professor
S. Takahashi and Dr. George William Knox

MARCH 10, 1908

Dinner to Ambassador Baron Kogoro Takahira

AUGUST 11, 1908

Luncheon to Ambassador Thomas J. O'Brien

FEBRUARY 15, 1909

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers and Directors. Address by
Consul-General Kokichi Midzuno. Lecture on Japan accompanied
with stereopticon views.

JUNE 1, 1909

Dinner to Vice-Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uriu (Annapolis '81) and Baroness Uriu (Vassar '81) and Rear-Admiral C. S. Sperry and Mrs. Sperry.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1909

Dinner to Their Imperial Highnesses, Prince and Princess Kuni of Japan

OCTOBER 16, 1909

Luncheon given jointly with the Peace Society of the City of New York to the Honorary Commercial Commissioners of Japan

FEBRUARY 18, 1910

Dinner to Ambassador Baron Yasuya Uchida and Baroness Uchida

MAY 9, 1910

Luncheon to His Excellency, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa

JUNE 6, 1910

Luncheon to Their Imperial Highnesses, Prince and Princess Hiroyasu Fushimi

OCTOBER 16, 1910

Dinner to His Honor, Yukio Ozaki, Mayor of Tokio, and Madame Ozaki

SUBSCRIPTION FUND

The Japan Society aims to cultivate friendship between
Japan and America through

Trade and travel

Extending hospitalities to Japanese visiting America

Lectures and art exhibitions

Encouraging the reading of books on Japan

Distribution of literature.

To carry out these aims, a fund of \$30,000 is now being raised, one half of which it is expected will be subscribed by Japanese and one half by Americans.

Among those who have already subscribed are:

Jacob H. Schiff	\$1,500
Colonel Robert M. Thompson	1,000
Henry Clews	1,000
C. A. Coffin, President, General Electric Co.	1,000
William H. Marshall, President, American Locomotive Co.	1,000
Dr. Jokichi Takamine	500

KIMI-GA-YO
(JAPANESE NATIONAL HYMN)



KIMI ga yo wa chiyo ni yachiyo ni
Sazare ishi no iwawo to nari te,
Koke no musu made.

[TRANSLATION]

MAY our gracious emperor reign!
Till a thousand, yea, ten thousand
Years shall roll; till the sand
In the brooklet grow to stone,
And the moss out of pebbles emeralds make.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

(AMERICAN NATIONAL HYMN)

O SAY, can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On that shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;
'T is the star-spangled banner! O, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

O, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust";
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON JAPAN

BY M. HONDA

JAPAN'S CLIMATE

FROM north to south Japan is longer than the United States by many hundred miles, extending from $21^{\circ} 48'$ to $50^{\circ} 56'$ North Latitude. Every variety of climate from the tropical heat to arctic cold is found within its boundaries. But the principal islands of the group enjoy a mild and healthful climate.

WHEN TO VISIT JAPAN

The best seasons to visit Japan are the spring and the autumn. The former is famous for cherry-blossoms, of which the earliest variety will be out in the first week of April; other varieties, ten or fifteen days later. The best places for cherry-blossoms are Tokio, Kioto, and Nara.

Glorious as the cherry season is, some people believe that Japan looks her best when the gardens smile with chrysanthemums and the hillsides blush with the incomparable maples. The chrysanthemum show in Tokio in the first week of November is certainly worth a visit. Every year the Emperor gives a cherry party and a chrysanthemum party in the Imperial Gardens in Tokio.

HOW TO GO TO JAPAN

There are three routes to Japan across the Pacific: (1) from Vancouver, B. C. (Canadian Pacific); (2) from Seattle (Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Great Northern); (3) from San Francisco (the Pacific Mail and the Toyo Kisen). In every case, the first port of call in Japan is Yokohama,—only seventeen miles from Tokio, the capital of the Empire.

HOW TO SEE JAPAN

You can arrange your itinerary at Thomas Cook & Son's office at Yokohama, but the best thing will be to go up to Tokio and join the Welcome Society by paying a membership fee of three yen (\$1.50). That will entitle you to the map and the guide-book published by the Society. Besides, the Society will furnish you with introduction to any of the places, institutions, etc., with which it has special agreement.

The object of the Welcome Society is to encourage the coming of foreign visitors to Japan. Patronized by the Emperor, the Society counts among its honorary members nearly all the foreign Ambassadors and many Japanese in exalted positions. Its President is Marquis Hachisuka, one of the foremost of the former territorial nobles (*daimyo*), while its Vice-President is Baron Shibusawa, the acknowledged leader in Japan in financial and business circles.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

Japan is a limited monarchy, the parliamentary system being in operation since 1890. The Emperor is advised by a Cabinet composed of the Minister President and the Ministers of Finance, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, War, the Navy, Education, Justice, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communications.

The legislative branch of the government consists of two chambers,—the House of Peers (*Kizoku-in*) and the House of Representatives (*Shugi-in*). They are collectively styled the Imperial Diet (*Teikoku Gikai*). Unlike the upper Houses in most other countries, the Japanese House of Peers is only partially hereditary. Its membership may be divided into four classes: (1) the Princes of the blood; (2) the nobles of whom those of the ranks of prince and marquis sit by right of birth, while those belonging to lower orders, viz., counts, viscounts, and barons, only sit when they are elected to the House by the peers of their respective orders; (3) representatives of the highest taxpayers in each prefecture; and (4) men nominated to the House by the Emperor on account of distinguished services to science and arts or to the State.

The House of Representatives is exclusively composed of members elected by popular vote. In order to vote, one must be not less than twenty-six years of age, and pay direct national tax to the amount of ten yen (\$5.00) per annum. Anybody of or above the age of thirty may be elected.

The members of the House of Representatives sit for four years. In the upper House, the princes of the blood, the non-elective peers, princes and marquises and the Imperial nominees sit for life, while the elected peers and the delegates of highest taxpayers serve for seven years.

The Judiciary is independent of the executive branch of the government, and justice is administered by judges appointed for life. The courts of law are of four classes; namely, (1) the local courts, (2) the district courts, (3) the courts of appeal, and (4) the Supreme Court. The first two are the courts of first instance, their jurisdiction differing according to the relative importance of the cases.

LEADING MEN OF JAPAN

In the field of politics, the foremost place must be given to the so-called Elder Statesmen (*Genro*), viz., Marshal Prince Yamagata, Marshal Prince Oyama, Marquis Inonye, and Marquis Matsukata. Although not officially entitled to this exalted rank, Count Okuma occupies as large a space in the public mind as any of those just named. Next to these come General Marquis Katsura, Marquis Saionji, Admiral Count Yamamoto, General Viscount Terauchi, Mr. Kei Hara, Count Komura, Mr. Takaaki Kato, Viscount Miyoji Ito, Viscount Suyematsu, Baron Goto, Baron Oura, and a number of others.

In the field of finance and business, the first place belongs by universal consent to Baron Shibusawa. To name only a few others, mention may be made of Baron Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan; Baron Takahashi of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Baron Mitsui; Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda; Mr. Takashi Masuda of the Mitsui Company; Baron H. Iwasaki, Mr. Ryohei Toyokawa of the Mitsubishi Firm; Mr. J. Soyeda of the Industrial Bank; Mr. Rempei Kondo of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Mr. Kokichi Sonoda of the Fifteenth Bank; Mr. D. Fujita of the Fujita Firm; Mr. T. Nakahashi of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Mr. Kenzo Ikeda of the Hundredth Bank.

In education: Baron Dr. A. Hamao, President of the Imperial University of Tokio; Baron Dr. D. Kikuchi, President of the Imperial University of Kyoto; Baron S. Tsuji, President of the Imperial Education Association; Dr. K. Yamakawa, Vice-President of the Higher Educational Council; Director J. Kano of the Higher Normal School; Madame Shimoda; Miss Tsuda; Dean Dr. S. Takata of the Waseda University; President J. Naruse of the Woman's University.

In literature, Dr. Tsubouchi, Mr. Rohan Koda, and Surgeon-General Mori are among the best known writers of contemporary Japan. Professor K. Uyeda is an authority on Philology, Professor S. Mikami on Japanese History, Professor Y. Haga on Japanese Literature, Professor U. Hattori on Chinese Classics, Professor T. Takakusu on Sanskrit.

In science, the names of Professors Terao (Astronomy), Iijima (Biology), Tsuboi (Anthropology), Miyoshi (Botany), Nagaoka (Physics), Omori (Seismology), Watase (Biology), Dr. Kitazato (Bacteriology), and Dr. Takamine of New York (Applied Chemistry) may be mentioned as well known all over the world.

In journalism, we may mention Mr. K. Minoura of the *Hochi*, Mr. S. Tsuruhara of the *Chu-o*, Mr. I. Tokutomi of the *Kokumin*, Mr. S. Fukuzawa of the *Jiji*, Mr. K. Ikebe of the *Tokio Asahi*, Mr. K. Chikami of the *Nichi-Nichi*, Mr. C. Asahina of the *Sunday*, Dr. Y. Miyake of the *Nippon-jin*, Dr. Amano of the *Toyo Keizai*, Mr. H. Motoyama of the *Osaka Mainichi*, Mr. R. Murayama of the *Osaka Asahi*, and Mr. S. Kuroiwa of the *Yorozu*.

WHAT TO SEE

EVERY foreign visitor to Japan wants to see the country and to understand the people in a stay of a month or two. But this is impossible anywhere in the world, especially in Japan.

The people are always more interesting than the country, but at the same time more difficult to understand. You must set aside the consciousness of

being a tourist and mingle with the people on the common ground in order to be able to understand their moods, their character, and their whims.

There is absolutely no use of hurrying in Japan. The Japanese do not hurry and will look askance on those who hurry. You must settle down leisurely in order to have any sympathetic thoughts with the people.

Reconciling yourself to this necessary attitude of mind, you will be able to obtain a fairly clear view of Japan and the Japanese even in a comparatively short stay in that country.

YOKOHAMA. Crossing the Pacific by a steamer, which leaves regularly from San Francisco (Oriental Steamship and Pacific Mail), Tacoma (Osaka Mercantile Marine), Seattle (Great Northern and Nippon Yusen Kaisha), or Vancouver (Canadian Pacific), you will reach Yokohama, a Japanese open port, in about two weeks. This is the port of entry to Japan for most visitors from the American side and here they get the first glimpse of Japanese life. It is a prosperous commercial city with a population of 330,000. The Japanese raw silk trade is conducted almost exclusively through this port. The city is divided into two sections—Japanese and foreign. The latter was formerly called a foreign settlement and contains a business district and residential quarters built on an Occidental plan. The first visitors will, however, find the Japanese quarters more picturesque. A stroll along Honcho and Bentendori streets will bring them the first actual touch of Japanese life at home, in business, and on the streets. There are good European hotels in Yokohama, such as the Oriental Palace Hotel, Grand Hotel, Club Hotel, and Hotel de Genève. Good Japanese restaurants are Chitose and Yaomasa. There are three newspapers printed in English, the *Japan Mail*, *Japan Herald*, and *Japan Gazette*. Half an hour's ride by rail brings you to

TOKIO. It is the capital of Japan. Its population is roughly 2,000,000. It was founded 300 years ago as the site of the Tokugawa Shogunate. After its fall, the present Emperor built his palace here. Here are the principal government buildings, banks, companies, and houses of amusement. It is the political, financial, and social center of the Empire. All trunk railways emanate from this city. Before 1917, a big central station will be

erected in the heart of the city. In that year, a grand exposition of a semi-international character will be held here. At present the city has 120 miles of surface car lines, but no subway or elevated, except the steam railways, which run into the city on elevated tracks.

Foreign visitors generally stop at the Imperial Hotel. Smaller hotels are the Central Hotel and the Tokio Hotel.

Tokio has only one park laid out in European style. It is Hibiya Park. Shiba and Ueno Parks are very ancient. The Zōjōji in Shiba Park is one of the biggest Buddhist temples in Tokio. Here are also temples dedicated to the shoguns. They possess many rare objects of art and antiquity, which are worth seeing. About a mile south of Shiba Park, there is the Senzakuji, a temple which is famous on account of its association with the Vendetta of Forty-seven Ronins. Their tombs are in the temple grounds.

In Ueno Park there is another temple, Tōshō-gū, dedicated to the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Here are also the Tokio Academy of Music, where excellent European concerts are given; art exhibitions, the Imperial Library, and the Imperial Museum, which are all open to the public. Spacious playgrounds, primeval woods, and cherry-blossoms in spring attract a great many people of Tokio to this park. Asakusa Park is quite a popular and democratic place of amusements with cheap theaters, moving-picture shows, wax figures, and chop-houses. Here is a very popular temple dedicated to Kwannon, Goddess of Mercy. This is the "Bowery" of Tokio.

In Kudan Park there is a shrine, Shokon-sha, where are enshrined all men killed in Japanese wars. On the occasion of the Shokon-sha festival in May, the Emperor, Empress, and other distinguished personages proceed there to honor the deceased. In the vicinity, there is a building called Yūshū-kan, where are kept trophies of foreign wars.

Tokio has many universities. The Imperial Tokio University is under the direct control of the Government. The Waseda University has 8000 students and is presided over by Count Okuma, a statesman of world-wide fame. The Keio-Gijuku is another university which has turned out many business and financial talents.

Tokio has many theaters, mostly of purely Japanese style. There are played both old and modern plays. The spectators are supposed generally

to squat on the floor, though foreigners can get chairs if they ask. The Yuraku-za is the only theater constructed and managed in the Occidental style. Still the plays are not always foreign, because the theater after all must appeal to the mass in order to be successful. A big theater on the European plan is being built. It will be called the Imperial Theater. There are a great many vaudeville houses in Tokio, but they will not be attractive to those not acquainted with the Japanese language.

Another quite popular entertainment in Tokio is wrestling. It is performed at Ekoin in January and May.

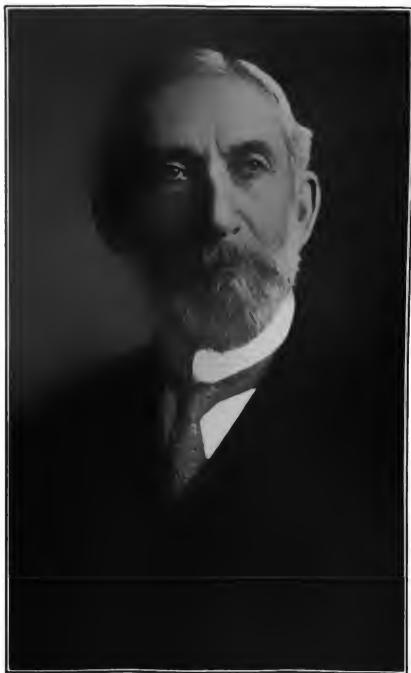
Good Japanese restaurants are the Koyō-kan, Kagetsu, Kamesei, and many others. Only purely Japanese foods are served. Here you can be entertained by singers and dancers if you desire.

Foreign refreshments can be obtained in foreign hotels already mentioned, at the Seiyō-ken, Uyeno Park, tea-houses in Hibiya Park, Sanyen-tei Shiba Park, and many smaller restaurants.

Japan is proud of her floral beauty. Plum blossoms in March, cherry in April, azalea in May, peony and wistaria in June, chrysanthemum in October are chief attractions. Each of these flowers has its own place of abode. Cherry is seen at its best at Uyeno, Mukojima, and Koganei; azalea at Hibiya Park, and chrysanthemum at Dangozaka. To the student of human character, however, the people who go almost crazy enjoying the floral views are more interesting than the flowers themselves.

NIKKO. Almost every foreigner who comes to Japan visits Nikko to view the magnificent temples there. Many Japanese who have architectural tastes also go there. It is reached by a five hours' ride by train from Uyeno station. Foreigners can obtain good accommodation at Nikko Hotel and Kanaya Hotel. In the Nikko temples are seen the crystallized results of Japanese arts and architecture. Proceeding eight miles along a torrential river called the Daiya-gawa, you reach a beautiful mountain lake at Chujenji. Ambassadors at Tokio have summer houses here.

ASHIO MINE, one of the biggest copper mines in the far East, can be reached from Nikko by a seven miles' ride in jinrikisha, five miles' walk over a rather arduous mountain pass, and one hour's ride in light-rail car.



Hon. Thos. J. O'Brien, American Ambassador to Japan.

Ashio is a typical mining town, its thousands of miners deriving their livelihood from the blast furnaces, power stations, machine-shops, aerial trolleys, and concentrating houses. A grim history of fortunes made among the honeycombed hills and lives lost in miners' riots could be told if only the space allowed.

INAWASHIRO LAKE. The train that took you to Nikko will return to Utsunomiya, a city of 35,000 inhabitants. From this city, the trunk railroad proceeds to Aomori, the northernmost city of the main island of Japan. Sixty-seven miles north from Utsunomiya, Shirakawa, a city of historical associations, is reached. This is a juncture for a railway to Wakamatsu. That railway brings you into a mountainous district surrounding the beautiful lake of Inawashiro. On the eastern side of the lake there rises the active volcano Bandai San, whose disastrous eruption twenty years ago is still fresh in the memory of the local people.

FUKUSHIMA, thirty miles from Koriyama by the trunk railroad, is the center of a silk manufacturing district. Here the railroad branches into two main lines, one going to Aomori via Sendai and Morioka, and another to the same destination via Yamagata and Akita, the line being called the O-u Railway.

SENDAI has a population of 100,000, and was the site of the castle of a very strong feudal lord, now represented by the Date family. From Sendai an enjoyable trip of a few miles by rail can be made to Matsushima, a bay of a thousand tiny islands noted for their scenic beauty. A ride of about twelve hours on a train to Aomori passes through rather uninteresting plain country, essentially agricultural and pastoral. This locality is renowned for the good horses it produces.

AOMORI forms a port of departure for travelers to Hokkaido and Saghalien. It is a prosperous city with a population of 40,000, well known for their shrewdness. The city was almost entirely burned down a few years ago, but now it has been mostly reconstructed.

O-U RAILWAY traverses a very mountainous district of remarkable scenery. Itaya tunnels, through which the railroad enters the northern highland of Japan, give some specimens of Japanese engineering enterprise. On both sides of the route there are to be found some of the best known mines in Japan. Innai, lodged among precipitous mountains, is the old silver mine of Japan. Akita, the most prosperous town of northern Japan, is noted for the simple and conservative character of the people. A little farther north of Akita, there is a peninsula of striking scenic beauty, called O-ga-Hanto. It partly incloses a lagoon which is fringed by fishermen's villages.

A visit to the Kosaka copper mine by rail from Odate station will be interesting to those who know something about mines. This is one of the biggest copper mines in Japan and it claims that its pyritic smelters are of the most advanced type in the world. It produces gold and silver, too.

HOKKAIDO is an island of 36,000 square miles, with a population of 1,223,000, of whom 17,700 are Ainos, aborigines of Japan. You can reach Hakodate, an open port, by a steamer from Aomori or Yokohama, and thence by rail to Otaru, Sapporo, and farther inland. Sapporo is the capital of the island. The island has the geographical features of a continent, in its vast plains and comparatively big rivers. It is now busily opened by the immigrants from Japan proper. It produces large amounts of coal and timber, and promises to have the largest steel foundry in Japan, now almost completed at Muroran. Bears in Hokkaido are an attraction to big game hunters of the world.

JAPANESE ALPS. The lovers of mountain climbing will find ample gratification in trying the mountains in central Japan, which are known among foreign visitors to Japan as Japanese Alps. They consist of the mountains ranging between Shinshu and Hida provinces, including On-take, Norikura-dake, Yariga-dake, and others, mostly reaching 10,000 feet and upward. Access to these mountains from Tokio can be had by taking the Kōbu Railway to Shiojiri and then to Matsumoto. This railway touches at Kofu, where resided one of the greatest war lords of Japan, Takeda Shingen, and at Suma, which is the center of a sericultural district and borders on the serene lake of Suma, which attracts great numbers of skaters in winter.

SHINYETSU RAILWAY. Another railway from Uyeno, Tokio, goes to Karuizawa and Nagano in Shinshu and Naoetsu and Niigata in Echigo Province. Before reaching Karuizawa, the train passes through twenty-six tunnels across Usui Pass. This is a series of precipitous mountains, rising to thousands of feet almost perpendicularly. In autumn these mountain sides are covered with crimson maple leaves, which attract many lovers of nature from Tokio. Karuizawa is a summer resort, 3000 feet above the sea. The air is cool and invigorating. The active volcano standing on the west side affords an awe-inspiring landscape. Here exists a foreign colony of 300 houses in summer-time, the people coming from all over Japan and even from China.

THE ZENKOJI is a Mecca for Japanese Buddhists, who believe, sincerely or not, that they can meet their deceased friends by going to the Zenkoji temple at Nagano. The latter is a town of 37,000 people, prospering on these pilgrims.

ECHIGO is a large province bordering on the sea of Japan, and has assumed of late a prominent position on account of its petroleum fields. Near Naoetsu there was established an extensive oil refinery by an American company. The refinery was later sold to a Japanese company. The Hokuetsu Railway runs along the coast from Naoetsu to Niigata, one of the oldest open ports in Japan. The harbor is not a good one, but is a rendezvous of hardy seamen of the northern seas. Niigata is believed to produce the prettiest type of the fair sex in Japan.

NAGOYA. Going west from Tokio, you enter the more civilized part of Japan,—civilized according to the Japanese way. The travel can be made comfortably by the best managed railway of Japan, the Tokaido line. It passes by the seaside resorts of Chigasaki and Oiso, two hours' ride from Tokio. From Kodzu a tramway brings you to Hakone Hotsprings, one of the finest places of its kind. The much-talked-of Mt. Fuji can be seen from the train on the Tokaido line. Eight hours from Tokio, you reach Nagoya, a city of 288,000 people. Cloisonné work is abundantly made

here. Nagoya Castle, with gilt dolphin mountings, is the most typical of Japanese castle architecture.

KIOTO. Going farther west on the Tokaido Railway, we reach Kioto, the ancient capital of Japan,—absolutely necessary for foreign visitors to see. It had been the site of an Imperial Palace for more than a thousand years up to the Restoration. It has been the scene of many an intrigue, many a revolution, and many a battle. It has seen the rise and fall of different clans, different feudal lords, and different noble houses. Here literature, religion, and art prospered. There are many temples having a history of a thousand years, and palaces of important historic associations. But, after all, they seem to belong to the past. Their days seem to have gone for ever. Kioto is inclosed by tall mountains on three sides and there is something in the atmosphere and in the character of the people that suggests a sleepy hollow. Its people are very quiet, soft in language, and polite in manners. The long-continued sedate life stamped the people with a feminine character, which of course it will be quite difficult for casual visitors to detect. Its chief industry consists in weaving high-class silks and making embroideries. Nishijin silk, now known all over the world, is made in Kioto. Pottery is also one of the principal products. One interesting place in Kioto is a street called Kyogoku, which is a permanent "Coney Island." Another place of interest is Higashiyama or Eastern Mountains, where is situated a line of temples, among which is the Chion-in, the biggest in Japan. Foreign visitors can find good accommodations at Yanami and Miyako hotels.

OSAKA, the commercial and industrial metropolis with a population of 1,000,000, occupies the position of the Chicago of Japan. The character of the citizens is thoroughly commercialized, to the disgust of the people of other parts of Japan. There is a superabundance of places of amusement, none of them of very refined tastes. Osaka does not boast of taste; it is proud of cuisine.

Cotton yarn, matches, machinery, and all imaginable manufactures are made in Osaka. Unless in business, visitors will not find many places of interest in Osaka.

KOBE, one hour's ride by steam railway or surface car from Osaka, equals Yokohama as a foreign trade port, with the difference that Kobe conducts trade mostly with China and India, while Yokohama trades with America and Europe. Here is also a foreign settlement with fine hotels and foreign residential quarters. There are also English newspapers, the *Japan Chronicle* and the *Kobe Herald*. Suma and Maiko, seaside resorts of great scenic beauty, attract a great many people from Kobe and Osaka on holidays.

MIIYAJIMA, of Aki Province, can be reached from Kobe by a Sanyo Railway train in about ten hours. Hiroshima, a city of 121,000 people, is reached by ferry across a bay. A magnificent shrine, which exists on the island, and the beautiful scenery that surrounds it, have proved a genuine satisfaction to the visitors, both Japanese and foreign.

SHIMONOSEKI is the western terminus of the trunk railway traversing the main island of Japan lengthwise. It has become an historic name, by the Shimonoseki treaty, concluding the Chino-Japanese War. An inn, Shunpan-ro, where the late Li Hung Chang of China and the late Prince Ito of Japan held the peace conference, is still an inn and restaurant.

MOJI is an important port across a narrow strait opposite Shimonoseki. It is the center of a coal producing district, and most steamers plying in the far East touch there to load coal. Near Moji, there is the Government Iron Foundry, the largest works of the kind in the far East. A place of great scenic beauty, called Yabakei, is also found near Moji. It is a place to be visited especially when maple leaves turn crimson in autumn. A steamer trip from Kobe to Moji can also be recommended, because of the unequalled scenery of the Inland Sea, studded with myriad islands, among which the steamer threads its way.

NAGASAKI, 163 miles west of Moji, is the oldest open port of Japan. For centuries Dutch, Portuguese, and Chinese traders used to come to this port for commercial purposes. Since Japan was thrown open to international commerce at the instance of the United States, Nagasaki has been relegated to a secondary position as a commercial port. Still there is a considerable foreign colony, with an English newspaper, the *Nagasaki Press*.

KAGOSHIMA, the southern terminus of the trunk railway of Kynshu, is a city of 60,000 inhabitants. It has come to political eminence as one of the birthplaces of the movement that brought about the Restoration of the Imperial Régime. Many of the pillars of the Meiji Government belonged to the Kagoshima clan. The Satsuma rebellion was hatched there by General Saigo. The people of Kagoshima have a distinct dialect and distinct character, marked by simplicity and chivalrous camaraderie. It has therefore many places of interest to the scholars of Japanese history and characteristics. A small volcanic island, named Sakura-jima, in front of the city, is noted for the beauty of its shape and color.

CONCLUSION. We have seen most of the interesting places in Japan. Of course, a political student would like to visit the newly-acquired territories of Japan, such as Formosa, Saghalien, and Korea, and see how they are governed. But they are not Japanized enough to interest the lovers of genuine things Japanese. Especially in view of the limited space of this volume, we are constrained to reserve their study for another occasion.

EDUCATION

KINDERGARTEN education is not compulsory, but all boys and girls must go to school at six years of age. The compulsory national education is at present for six years, from six to twelve years of age for both sexes. As soon as the economic conditions of the country improve, it will be extended into eight years, which will cover all the primary school period. About ninety-five per cent. of school-age children are attending schools, and that without any need for truant officers. On account of the learning of Chinese characters, however, six or even eight years of Japanese education is far from being sufficient for training the future citizens of Japan.

The secondary education for boys is given in middle schools, and for girls in girls' high schools. In both cases the course is four or five years, according to the needs of the locality. Above the middle school is the higher middle school, which prepares boys for university education or qualifies them

for practical work, such as engineering or medicine. At the age of twenty-one or thereabout, they enter universities. There are Imperial Universities in Tokio, Kioto, in the Northeast, and in Kiushu; and also private universities which keep preparatory departments within themselves. The high school is at present the finishing school for girls, but those desirous of higher education go to government higher normal schools or private institutions for higher education. The number of women teachers in primary schools is fast increasing, as is the number of girls employed in other spheres of activity. There are many schools, both government and private, for giving industrial, technical, and professional education to both sexes.

RELIGION

SHINTOISM or Shinto is indigenous to Japan and is a combination of nature-worship and ancestor-worship. There are gods of wind, water, fire, mountain, big tree, etc., as well as those of Imperial ancestors and national heroes. As a cult for reverencing ancestors and heroes, Shinto can and does coexist in the minds of the Japanese with a belief in Buddhism, Christianity, or even with agnosticism. Buddhism has been the religion of the people for more than one thousand years and has made a sort of coalition with the native cult. Christianity has been making a slow but steady progress for the last forty years, and its indirect influence through literature and other institutions is recognized to be far greater than what the number of converts would indicate. We must recognize, at the same time, that Christianity in its turn is being influenced in Japan by Shinto and Buddhist ideas, as the Occidental Christianity was modified by Greco-Roman views of life and things.

Shinto shrine is called *miya*, whereas Buddhist temple bears the name of *tera*. They are totally different in the style of architecture. The former keeps the primitive simplicity and chasteness and the latter is fashioned after the continental Asiatic model. For a list of gods and goddesses with accompanying explanations, see pages 43-56, Murray's Handbook on Japan.

A SELECTION OF GOOD BOOKS ON JAPAN

(These books may be obtained from G. P. Putnam's Sons,
27 West 23d Street)

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

- Gulick, Sidney L.* . . . Evolution of the Japanese: Social and Psychic . . . \$2.00
"The best thing on Japan since Dr. Griffis' Mikado's
Empire."
- Hearn, Lafcadio* . . . Japan. An attempt at an interpretation. 8vo.,
cloth, gilt top. 1905 2.00
- Hearn, Lafcadio* . . . In Ghostly Japan. Short stories and sketches—
weird; mythological; and descriptive of the life,
customs, poetry, etc., of the Japanese. Illustrated.
12mo., cloth. 1899 2.00
- Lowell, P.* Occult Japan: or, The Way of the Gods. An es-
oteric study of Japanese personality and possession.
Illustrated. Crown 8vo., gilt top. 1895 1.75
- Lowell, P.* Soul of the Far East. Cloth, 16mo., gilt top 1.25
- Mitford, A. B. F.* . . . Tales of Old Japan. 12mo., cloth, gilt top. 1890 1.25
- Nitobe, Inazo* Bushido, the Soul of Japan. An exposition of Jap-
anese thought. Tenth revised and enlarged edi-
tion. Crown 8vo., cloth. 1905 1.25
"Bushido" is the Japanese feudal equivalent of
chivalry. It was an organic growth of centuries of
military career.
- Ozaki, Mme.* Warriors of Old Japan. Illustrated. 12mo. 1.25

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

- Chamberlain, B. H.* . . . Things Japanese. New and revised edition; crown
8vo. Notes on various subjects connected with Japan
for the use of travelers and others. 1898 \$4.00

<i>Clement, Ernest</i> . . .	Handbook of Modern Japan. Illustrated. 12mo. A standard reference book. 1905	\$1.50
<i>Fraser, Mrs. Hugh</i> . .	Letters from Japan. Large 8vo. Fully illustrated. New edition. Probably the best generally known work on Japan. A record of modern life in Japan. New edition, 1904; original, 1899	3.00
<i>Hearn, Lafcadio</i> . . .	Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan. 2 vols. Crown 8vo., gilt top. Probably no one, except a native, was more qualified to write a volume of this title. His "Glimpses" are personal ones and his Japan is "unfamiliar." 1894	4.00
<i>Murray</i>	Guide Book to Japan. 12mo. Maps. A standard guide book,—the best known. Revised edition, 1907	6.00
<i>Ponting, H. G.</i> . . .	Lotus Land. Japan	6.00
<i>Weston, W.</i>	Mountaineering and Exploring in the Japanese Alps. The only book of its kind. Illustrated. 8vo. 1896	6.00

HISTORY

<i>Brinkley, Capt. F.</i> . .	Japan and China	
<i>Griffis, W. E.</i>	The Mikado's Empire. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8 vo. .	\$4.00
<i>Murray, Dr. David</i> . .	The Story of Japan. Fully illustrated. 12mo. Re- vised edition, continuing the history to the close of 1905, with the text of the treaty of Portsmouth be- tween Russia and Japan, and supplementary chap- ters by Baron Kentaro Kaneko. Original edition, 1894	1.50
<i>Okakura-Kakuzo</i> . . .	The Awakening of Japan. Tall 16mo., cloth. 1904 "The remarkable history of Japan arousing from her slumbers."	1.20

SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

<i>Bacon, Alice M.</i> . . .	Japanese Girls and Women. 1891 "I have enjoyed intimate friendship with a number of Japanese ladies, who have spoken with me freely and shown me the details of their lives."	\$4.00
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- Davidson* Present-Day Japan. 1904 \$4.50
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- Scidmore, Eliza R.* As The Hague Ordains. 12mo., cloth. The journal of a Russian prisoner's wife while in Japan. A book which, by its intelligent writing, attracted large interest. 1907 \$1.50
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- McCaul* Under the Care of the Japanese War Office. Illustrated. 12mo. An interesting picture of the workings of the war office. 1904 1.50
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FINANCE AND TRADE

A general idea of the Japanese finance and trade will be obtained from the following two tables:

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911

ORDINARY	SOURCES OF REVENUE	1910-11
		(ESTIMATED) YEN
Taxes		320,225,718
Land Tax		77,580,519
Income Tax		31,977,671
Business Tax		25,303,507
Tax on Liquors		87,781,857
Tax on Soy		4,500,932
Sugar Excise		15,243,211
Consumption Tax on Textile Fabrics		18,705,515
Tax on Dealers in Patent Medicines		225,831
Mining Tax		2,125,956
Tax on Bourses		3,103,767
Tax on the Issue of Bank-notes		1,184,317
Tonnage Dues		591,349
Customs Duties		45,411,327
Traveling Tax		2,851,069
Succession Tax		1,520,536
Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil		2,118,354
Stamp Receipts		24,108,159
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property		125,784,146
Postal and Telegraph Services		47,445,777
Forests		10,743,083
Profits of Monopoly { Salt		10,667,418
Camphor		77,267
Tobacco		50,566,814
Other Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property		6,283,787
Interest on Deposits transferred		7,849,822
Transferred from Fund for Redemption of Taiwan Public Works Loan		5,180,815
Other Miscellaneous Receipts		3,645,216
Total		486,793,876
EXTRAORDINARY		
Proceeds of Sale of State Property		2,118,816
Local Contributions to Expenses incurred by the State for the Benefit of Certain Prefectures		1,497,901

Receipts from the Issue of Public Loans	3,045,000
Forestry Fund transferred	2,957,742
Transferred from War-ships and Torpedo-boats Replenishing Fund	10,689,586
Temporary Loans	800,000
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred	21,024,489
Chinese Indemnity Receipt	2,051,197
Other Extraordinary Receipts	3,325,254
Total	47,509,985
Total Revenue	534,303,861

ORDINARY	BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE	1910-11
		(ESTIMATED) YEN
Imperial Household		4,500,000
Foreign Affairs		4,240,638
Department Proper		780,802
Embassies, Legations and Consulates abroad		3,438,296
Other Expenses		21,540
Home Affairs		11,487,989
Department Proper		423,811
Fu and Ken (Prefectures)		8,264,014
Other Expenses		2,800,164
Finance		200,184,598
Department Proper		366,314
Interest on Deposits and Charges for its Payment		7,873,301
Rewards and Pensions
Expenses for the Collection of Inland Taxes		6,803,147
Cabinet and Privy Council		488,501
House of Peers and House of Representatives		1,600,665
Court of Administrative Litigation and Board of Auditors		287,598
Horse-breeding Administration Bureau		1,745,995
National Debt Consolidation Fund		154,270,012
Transferred to War-ships and Torpedo-boats Replenishing Fund		10,689,586
Residency-General		4,242,275
Other Expenses		11,817,204
Army		74,610,567
Department Proper		371,792
Expenses for Military Affairs		71,884,869
Other Expenses		2,353,906
Navy		38,474,715
Department Proper		193,147
Expenses for Military Affairs		38,260,661

Other Expenses	20,907
Justice	11,683,992
Department Proper	156,260
Judicial Courts	6,039,192
Prisons	5,425,848
Other Expenses	62,692
Public Instruction	7,567,018
Department Proper	539,895
Educational Institutions and Library	4,846,860
Other Expenses	2,180,263
Agriculture and Commerce	7,263,306
Department Proper	503,312
Forestry Expenses	4,692,719
Other Expenses	2,067,275
Communications	57,670,053
Department Proper	661,519
Communication Expenses	26,640,247
Pensions and Annuities	29,520,754
Other Expenses	847,533
Total	417,682,876

EXTRAORDINARY

Foreign Affairs	3,275,416
Home Affairs	14,750,417
Finance	22,479,206
Army	10,909,624
Navy	37,247,407
Justice	741,780
Public Instruction	1,289,893
Agriculture and Commerce	7,513,285
Communications	18,413,957
Total	116,620,985
Total Expenditure	534,303,861

VALUE OF THE CLASSES OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED

ARTICLES	EXPORTS	YEN
Grains and Seeds		7,080,940
Tea		13,156,539

Marine Products	8,470,815
Beverages and Comestibles	18,144,680
Tobacco	1,762,402
Animal Products (skins, bones, etc.)	2,117,026
Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	8,700,982
Oils and Waxes	4,704,387
Tissues, Yarns and Materials thereof: Of Silk	165,368,803
Of Cotton	51,880,074
All other	5,912,757
Clothing and Accessories	10,079,036
Paper and Manufactures thereof	4,961,273
Metals and Manufactures thereof	2,663,116
Miscellaneous	108,109,681
Total	413,112,511

IMPORTS

Grains and Seeds	28,858,087
Beverages and Comestibles	7,585,600
Sugar	13,550,678
Wines and Alcoholic Liquors	689,918
Tobacco	1,403,566
Animal Products (skins, bones, etc.)	6,925,158
Drugs, Chemicals, and Medicines	17,277,786
Dyes, Pigments, and Paints	10,899,057
Oils and Waxes	18,290,415
Tissues, Yarns and Materials thereof: Of Cotton	123,483,979
Of Wool	23,237,210
Of Silk	1,973,764
Of Flax, Hemp, etc.	3,882,557
All other	4,865,067
Clothing and Accessories	1,738,073
Paper and Stationery	8,714,114
Metals and Manufactures thereof: Of Iron and Steel	30,391,789
All other	10,896,721
Machines and Machinery	28,239,600
Glass and Manufactures thereof	2,996,710
Miscellaneous	48,298,994
Total	394,198,843
Total of Exports and Imports	807,311,354

"Perry," 1853.



Courtesy of August Belmont, Esq.

Landing to meet the Imperial Commission at Yokohama.
(U. S. Marines lined up; Commodore Perry in center greeting the Japanese.)

ENGLISH-JAPANESE PHRASES AND SENTENCES

In pronouncing Japanese as Romanized, the consonants are to be sounded approximately as in English, and the vowels as in Spanish or Italian.

MISCELLANEOUS

How do you do?	<i>Konnichi wa?</i>
Good morning	<i>O hayo.</i>
It is fine weather to-day	<i>Konnichi wa, yoi tenki de.</i>
It is hot to-day	<i>O atsu gozaimasu.</i>
It is cold to-day	<i>O samu gozaimasu.</i>

(The above weather remarks almost amount to greetings)

Good evening	<i>Komban wa.</i>
Good night	<i>O yasumi nasai.</i>
Good-by	<i>Sayonara.</i>
Thank you	<i>Arigato.</i>
Pray don't mention it	<i>Do itashimashite.</i>
That is so (English "yes")	<i>Sayo de gozaimasu.</i>
Is that so?	<i>So desu ka?</i>
Is that all right?	<i>Yoroshii gozaimasu ka?</i>
That is all right	<i>Yoroshii gozaimasu.</i>
Is it this?	<i>Kore desu ka?</i>
It is this	<i>Kore desu.</i>
It is n't this	<i>Kore de nai.</i>
Do you understand?	<i>Wakarimashita ka?</i>
I understand	<i>Wakarimashita.</i>
I don't understand	<i>Wakarimasen.</i>
Please come here	<i>Koko-ye oide nasai.</i>
Come in	<i>O hairi nasai.</i>
Please sit down	<i>Dozo o kake nasai.</i>
Please come again	<i>Mata irasshai.</i>
Please excuse me	<i>Gomen nasai.</i>
Allow me to congratulate you	<i>O medeto gozaimasu.</i>
This is plenty	<i>Mo takusan.</i>
No, thank you	<i>Mo takusan.</i>

What is it?	<i>Nan desu ka?</i>
What is this?	<i>Kore wa, nan desu ka?</i>
Please show me	<i>Misete kudasai.</i>
Just let me look	<i>Chotto haiken.</i>
Please go and ask	<i>Kiite kudasai.</i>
Where is it?	<i>Doko desu ka?</i>
Who is it?	<i>Dare desu ka?</i>
When is it?	<i>Itsu desu ka?</i>
What o'clock is it?	<i>Nan-ji desu ka?</i>
Is this all?	<i>Kore dake desu ka?</i>
I don't know	<i>Shirimasen.</i>
Wait a little	<i>Sukoshi matte kudasai.</i>
Go quickly	<i>Hayaku! Hayaku!</i>
That is no good	<i>Sore wa dame desu.</i>
That won't do	<i>Sore wa dame desu.</i>
That is enough	<i>Mo yoroshi.</i>
Don't make such a row	<i>Yakamashii!</i>
Don't bother so	<i>Urusai! Urusai!</i>
Please leave off	<i>O yoshi nasai.</i>
Don't do that	<i>O yoshi nasai.</i>
It can't be helped	<i>Shikata ga nai.</i>
As quickly as possible	<i>Narutake isoide.</i>
As early as possible	<i>Narutake hayaku.</i>
Which is the best?	<i>Dotchi ga yoroshii?</i>
How much for one?	<i>Hitotsu ikura?</i>
How much per ri (2½ miles)?	<i>Ichī-ri ikura?</i>
How much per head?	<i>Hitōri-mae ikura?</i>
I don't want that	<i>Are wa irimasen.</i>
This is the one I want	<i>Kono ho ga irimasu.</i>
Can you?	<i>Dekimasu ka?</i>
I can	<i>Dekimasu.</i>
I can't	<i>Dekimasen.</i>
Can you go?	<i>Ikaremasu ka?</i>
I can (go)	<i>Ikaremasu.</i>
I cannot (go)	<i>Ikaremasen.</i>
Give me one more (another)	<i>Mo hitotsu kudasai.</i>
Please go first (<i>après vous</i>)	<i>Dozo o saki ni.</i>
I should like to borrow it for a minute	<i>Chotto haishaku.</i>
I am very glad to see you	<i>Yoku o ide nasaimashita.</i>
Please give it to me	<i>Kudasai.</i>
What is the matter?	<i>Do shimashita ka?</i>
How long will it take?	<i>Dono kurai kakarimasu?</i>

How much will it cost? *Dono kurai kakarimasu?*
 I only want one *Hitotsu de yoroshii.*

SHOPPING

I think I'll go out shopping *Kaimono ni de-kakemasho.*
 How much is it? *Ikura desu?*
 That is too dear *Sore wa takai.*
 You must go down a little in price *Sukoshi o make nasai.*
 Have n't you any a little cheaper? *Mo chitto yasui no ga nai ka?*
 How much does it all come to? *Mina de, ikura ni narimasu ka?*
 Please send them to the hotel *Yado ye todokete kudasai.*
 What is this used for? *Kore wa, nani ni tsukaimasu ka?*
 What is this made of? *Kore wa, nani de dekite imasu ka?*
 I don't like it *Ki ni irimasen.*
 How much for one? *Hitotsu ikura?*
 I'll take all these; please wrap them up
 in paper *Kore dake kai masu kara, kami ni
tsutsunde, kudasai.*
 Wrap them up separately *Betsu betsu ni tsutsunde kudasai.*

ON THE ROAD

Which is the way to Kiga? *Kiga ye iku michi wa, dochira de
gozaimasu?*
 Please tell me the way *Michi wo oshiete kudasai.*
 Go straight on *Massugu ni oide nasai.*
 Where is the telegraph office? *Denshin-kyoku wa, dochira desu ka?*
 Where is the ticket office? *Kippu wo uru tokoro wa doko desu ka?*
 (Give me) one first class ticket to Nikko *Nikko mede, itto ichimai.*
 (Please book) this luggage for Nikko *Kore deke no nimotsu wo Nikko mede.*
 How many hours does it take to get to
 Nagoya? *Nagoya made, nan-ji-kan kakarimasu?*
 When does the train for Nikko start? *Nikko-yuki no kisha wa, nan-doki ni
demasu ka?*
 Where do we change trains? *Doko de nori-kaemasu ka?*
 What is the name of that mountain? *Ano yama wa, nan to iimasu ka?*
 What is this place called? *Koko wa, nan to iu tokoro desu ka?*
 Is this a Buddhist or a Shinto temple? *Kore wa, tera desu ka? yashiro desu ka?*
 How far is it from here to the next
 town? *Koko kara, saki no shuku made, ri-su wa
dono kurai desu?*



